THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 32 2. COLORADO SPRINGS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1884. Price Five Cents

COLORADO MATTERS.

Judge Symes' Official Plurality Over Six Thousand.

Roberts, Ex-Assessor of Arapahoe, Sentenced to the Pen.

An Extraordinary Find of Mineral Reported from Leadville.

Colorado Canvass.

DENVER, November 29.—The state canvassing board to-day gave the following as the vote for congressmen: Geo. G. Symes, republican, 35,116; Chas. S. Thomas, democrat, 28,720; Geo. W. Woy, greenback-labor, 2,350; Symes' plurality, 6,296. The board also canvassed but did not compile and declare the result as to returns of the university, state senators, representatives and of the vote on the constitutional amendments. After declaring the result as to presidential electors and congressmen they adjourned until December 6th. The vote for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer and state auditor is canvassed by the legislature.

Leadville Items.

DENVER, November 29.—A Leadville Tribune-Republican special says: This city was visited by a thousand dollar blaze about noon to-day. The fire originated in the Red Light dance hall, owned by Jas. Gale of Aspen and conducted by A. L. Cummings. The upper story was tenanted by girls of the establishment, who were asleep when the flames commenced. They made their escape in their night dresses, and narrowly reached the house of friends with their lives. Fully covered by insurance.

Several mines have reduced wages of laborers from three to two dollars. J. Harker, manager of the Henrietta, explains that this action, which is only temporary, was induced by depression in lead and silver.

At six feet from the surface on Iron Hill, the lessees of Monitor No. 2 opened a pocket of ore consisting of hard carbonates and galena this afternoon. It is regarded as phenomenal and the mineral is now in the hands of assayers.

A deep laid plot to rob Dan Golding's diamond store was defeated last night by one of the crooks voluntarily approaching the proprietor and tipping the hand of his confederates. The gang left, the officers behind them, taking the Pueblo circuit.

Criminal Sentenced.

DENVER, November 29. At the session of the criminal court this afternoon Judge Rogers passed sentence upon ten criminals convicted at the November term: John Gray, burglary, two years in the state penitentiary; John Wilson, burglary, three years; John Tidbell, burglary, three years; Joseph Gunter, grand larceny, two years; Robt. Morton, grand larceny, two years; Thomas Fitzgerald, grand larceny, two years, William Smith, grand larceny, two years; George Connelly, grand larceny, two years; Allen Wallis, grand larceny, two years.

New Trial Denied.

DENVER, November 29.—A Pueblo Tribune-Republican special says: The motion for a new trial in the case of Miguel Garcia, the Bent county Mexican convicted of murdering Hiram Wilkes, the West Las Animas ranchman, in the district court this week, came up for argument to-day. The motion was overruled by the court and Garcia will be sentenced Monday. His chances for a swing are good.

Assessor Roberts' Sentence.

DENVER, November 29.—George C. Roberts, ex-assessor of Arapahoe county, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, was sentenced to-day by Judge Rogers of the criminal court to pay a fine of $1 and be confined in the state penitentiary for ten months.

The French Campaign.

PARIS, November 29.—After the votes in the chamber of deputies yesterday favoring vigorous prosecution of the Chinese war the government issued orders quickening the dispatch of reinforcements for Admiral Courbet and General De Lisle.

The Telegraph says: "The cabinet has obtained certain knowledge that China intends to continue the war. It is probable that fifteen thousand reinforcements will be sent to China.

PARIS, November 29.—Premier Ferry has abandoned all hope of a successful issue of the mediation of England between China and France. The Telegraph says there will be no further diplomatic negotiations with China, nor any further military or naval operations in the far east until a force of 15,000 in reinforcements has arrived on the field of operations. In the early spring an attack is designed upon Canton by French land and naval forces.

The Brown Failure.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, November 29.—The failure of B. D. Brown, the grain dealer, who assigned yesterday, does not affect the Burlington and Missouri elevator of this city, which is managed and controlled by a stock company of New York capitalists. The elevator is doing a large business as a public warehouse. The firm of B. D. Brown & Co., grain dealers of this city, of which A. C. Dickham, resident partner, assigned yesterday to M. W. Hubbard. The Harrison elevator, formerly operated by this firm, since September has been operated by John F. Orty and N. R. Derby & Co. of this city; and the Burlington elevator is owned and operated by N. R. Derby & Co and should not be confounded with the Burlington and Missouri elevator, which was built by B. D. Brown and with which he was identified.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Money 1½ to 2; prime paper 4½ to 6; sterling exchange steady 4.80½, demand 4.84½; governments steady; state securities dull; railways firm. During the early trading Lake Shore and Union Pacific were slightly lower; after 11 o'clock Lackawanna became strong and rose 1½ per cent. to 1,10½; remainder of the list advanced ⅛ to ⅝ in sympathy. Near mid-day the market weakened on heavy sales to realize. Between 12 and 1 speculation was quiet, and changes slight. Later on Lackawanna again became prominent, rising to 1.11. Grangers, trunk lines, Pacific Mail and Oregon Transcontinental were also stronger. The market closed firm at or near the highest point of the day. Compared with last night closing prices are ¼ to 1¼ per cent higher, except for Lake Shore and Omaha, which are ⅛ to 1½ per cent lower. Transactions 227,000 shares.

The mining market was quiet during the afternoon. Consolidated Pacific sold at 93, Amie 4, Western Consolidated California and Virginia 45; Bryer 39; Horn Silver 4.70 and 4.75; Robinson 41 and Standard 85. In the afternoon Horn Silver was the feature of the mining market, having advanced from 4.05 to 4.95½ on sale of 400 shares. Demand for stock was the only explanation of the rise. Sutro Tunnel steady, 13 and 12.

3s	101⅛	4s	122⅞
Adams Express	131	American Express	93
C. B. & Q.	120¼	Erie	15
D. & R. G.	9⅛	Preferred	14
Central Pacific	31½	N. Y. C.	88⅞
Missouri Pacific	91	Union Pacific	50⅞
Northwestern	91¼	Wells Fargo	107
Preferred	125½	Ontario	19
Texas Pacific	13½	Iron Silver	
U. S. Express	59	Quicksilver	4
W. U. Telegraph	61½	Preferred	22
Northern Pacific	18⅞	Homestake	9¼
Preferred	42½	Sutro	13

Middletown's Panic.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., November 29.—The run on the savings bank still continues but is small and will doubtless end to-day. The bank has published a statement that they were ready to pay all depositors. President King of the broken national bank is in bed and can't be seen. There are no developments in the matter.

On Tuesday last after G. D. Brown left this village, where he had made general assignment to the Middletown National bank, he went to Goshen. He there procured from the Goshen National bank drafts on New York aggregating $10,000, which he took to New York next morning and doubtless had cashed. Rumor says he obtained the drafts without sufficient security or none at all. The run on the Savings bank is ended.

English Redistribution.

LONDON, November 29.—The government redistribution bill differs very much from the original draft of the ministers. It extends the principle of single membership to equal electoral districts, raises the population standard for constituencies with two members and gives great increase in the number of members from London and other populous centers. Radicals consider the alteration satisfactory. Chaplin and Lowther, conservatives, are forming a group to oppose the present arrangement.

Growth of Fenianism.

LONDON, November 29.—The English executive department at Dublin continues to report the spread of disaffection among the people of the city and great activity of secret societies in recruiting their numbers. The nationalists make open boast of their great increase and Young Ireland societies are multiplying rapidly. Numbers of public meetings are being held by Young Ireland societies in the provinces at which considerable display is made of Irish, American, French and Boer flags.

Bold Burglars.

LANCASTER, Pa., November 29.—The jewelry store of Daniel B. Shiffer at Bowmansville was robbed last night by a Welsh Mountain gang of thieves. Nine hundred dollars worth of goods. The thieves stole a horse and wagon in the vicinity to carry away the booty. The animal was recovered this morning near Welsh mountain, almost dead from hard travel. A large posse of citizens organized and started into the mountain determined to make a thorough search for the thieves. Summary vengeance is to be taken in event of capture.

Depression in Carpets.

YONKERS, N. Y., November 29.—Alexander Smith & Sons' extensive carpet mills shut down to-day for an indefinite time. The mill employs between three and four thousand hands. The suspension is due to depression of trade.

BOSTON, November 29.—The Bigelow Carpet Co., at Clinton, employing nearly one thousand hands, will on December 10th reduce wages of operatives 8 per cent.

The Fatal Boiler.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—The Courier-Journal special from Elizabeth, Ky., says: News has just been received here that the boiler of a saw mill about seven miles from this place exploded to-day, tearing the building to pieces and killing John Morgan, James Morgan, Richard Figg and four others whose names are not known, and two more were injured. It is thought they will die.

Storey's Estate.

CHICAGO, November 29.—Judge Tuley in the circuit court this morning decided an application for the appointment of a receiver for the estate of Wilbur F. Storey, granting the petition and naming Horace A. Hurlbut as receiver. He enjoined him however from interfering with the editorial staff or policy of the Times newspaper unless under special order of the court.

Gordon's Messenger.

DONGOLA, November 29.—The messenger from General Gordon, who was reported yesterday to have reached Merawi, has arrived here. He brings dispatches from Gordon eight weeks old. After leaving Khartoum the messenger was captured and detained some time at Shendy.

Passed Over the Veto.

RICHMOND, Va., November 29.—The general assembly to-day passed over the governor's veto the electoral board bill. This is the second time this year that the legislature have had to do this, the court of appeals having decided the first bill passed last winter to be unconstitutional.

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

Brand Stops Proceedings Against the Board of Canvassers.

Evidence of Democratic Fraud Said to be Positive.

And that Leman's Election is Virtually Conceded.

The Brand-Leman Contest.

CHICAGO, November 29.—A conference of a number of democratic politicians here to-day resulted in Rudolph Brand sending a telegram to Gen. Palmer, his attorney in the Brand-Leman contested election case, requesting him to dismiss the mandamus proceedings directed against the state canvassing board. Mr. Brand says he desires to await the decision of Governor Hamilton before taking any further action, but says he does not intend by this to waive his claim to the seat in the state senate.

The Times will say to-morrow that the evidence of fraud in the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward is now positive and that this was shown to Mr. Brand this afternoon, whereupon he telegraphed to stop the mandamus proceedings and that he will now make no effort to obtain his seat. The Times also claims the democrats will make no further effort to control the legislature.

The Southern Plague.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—Arthur H. Loomis, travelling representative of a New York firm, was in the city to-day, having just returned from a trip through the plague-stricken district of eastern Kentucky. Mr. Loomis said: "I was four days in Martin county without disposing of a single article. The people are absolutely crazy. They have no use for anything but coffins. A great deal has been printed in the newspapers about the situation in Martin and adjoining counties, but it has been an imperfect reflex of the existing deplorable condition. I know of instances where whole families have died within a week, wherein neighbors have been swallowed up in the grave where one man has survived to bury his family and his friends and then been found dead with no living creature near him, except in cases a faithful dog. Flocks of sheep and droves of cattle that used to browse on the hill sides and along the range of lumber lands, now lay dead and rotting, while pebbles glisten on the bottom of creek beds. Wells and cisterns have been drained to the bottom and springs are no longer to be relied upon for supply of water. The ground is literally parched, and where vegetation formerly bloomed luxuriantly there is nothing but decay. Thousands are said to have died within the past two weeks."

What is the opinion of natives as to the cause of this fatal calamity?

"It is very evident that the chief agent of death is starvation. People in those districts are almost without communication with the outside world. An occasional drummer like myself strays among them once a year, and few of the most prosperous visit some of the large cities once in a life time. A good season brings with it beautiful crops. Wool and other native products are rudely manufactured into clothing. But when the crops fail them the order of things is reversed. I am speaking now of the backwoods neighborhoods, where the plague has raged with the greatest fatality. I learned while in Martin county that the crop yield for two successive seasons had been failures. The natives are without money and without means to purchase bread. Shutting off of the water supply has brought to the surface a poisonous liquid. Famished for water the people drink and the consequence is death. The first symptoms are violent gripings and after this raging headache. Hot fever ensues and the patient usually lingers two days, suffering mental agony before death. I understand several physicians have been commissioned by the state to make a careful analysis of the water and describe the poisonous ingredients. Relief has recently been dispatched to Martin from neighboring counties. Before I left there was a light rainfall with prospects of continued falling weather and the opinion prevails that the plague has passed through its most dangerous stage and is on the wane. During the last two days of my stay, I heard of very few deaths.

Wolseley's Expedition.

LONDON, November 29.—General Wolseley has applied to the war office for more troops and officers. Private letters from English officers at Wady Halfa state that considerable sickness exists among the men of the Nile expedition. Whale boats have been forced up the Nile at incredible cost of time and labor. The letter also states that General Wolseley intends to abandon the river route and try a land march from Debbeh. The collection of munitions of war and provisions for the army at Dongola is so slow that the advance on Khartoum is considered entirely improbable before February. It is reported at Wady Halfa that General Gordon and his forces are in most imminent danger from want of ammunition and are compelled to act strictly on the defensive.

Kansas Cattle Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—Governor Glick, who is a short horn cattle breeder as well as the chief executive of Kansas, in an interview with a reporter of the Globe-Democrat on the action of the cattlemen's convention recently held in this city, stated that the scheme for a great cattle trail from Red river to the north boundary of the country as marked out by the convention is entirely impracticable. He said that to be of value the trail must be one hundred miles wide instead of six miles, as asked for. Besides, he alleged, they have no more right to a trail through Kansas than any other state. They now have a trail through the western part of Kansas but the law establishing it will be repealed by the legislature this winter. He also stated that Kansas had lost half a million dollars in the past year from Texas fever, but hereafter there would be strict quarantine against Texas cattle established and regulated by law instead of by simple proclamation. He disclaimed that there was any ill-feeling in Kansas against Texas, but asserted that self preservation demanded that they should protect themselves. He opposed leasing public lands to ranchmen and favored encouragement of small stock growers as being in the best interest of the country. He thought the veterinary service of the United States as now organized a humbug; that it should be improved by the employment of the best veterinarians in the country, and expressed the belief that the disease in Kansas last spring pronounced by Dr. Salmon to be ergotism was the veritable foot and mouth disease.

The Railroad War.

CHICAGO, November 29.—General managers of Missouri river lines held an all the forenoon session again to-day, but reached no settlement of the present passenger rate war. One of the chief obstacles at present in the way of settlement is the demand of the Chicago and Alton to reduce all passenger tariff to a basis of two cents a mile. Another session will be held this afternoon.

At the afternoon session the managers considered various plans for abolishment of the present thousand mile ticket. The plan most generally favored was to sell commercial travellers' one hundred mile tickets at full rate of three cents a mile, tickets to have a stub and when ten of these have been collected to be returned to the railway and rebate be paid holders of one cent per mile. This would prevent these tickets from falling into the hands of scalpers. The Rock Island however did not favor the plan and the meeting adjourned to Monday without definite action.

Railroad Collisions.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., November 29.—A freight train going east on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railway collided with a freight westbound 48 miles east of Memphis this morning. Engineer Jack Moore and Brakeman Robert Neeley of the latter were killed outright. Pat Welch, fireman, and the fireman of the eastbound were both buried underneath the cars and will die. Eight freight cars and both engines were badly wrecked.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., November 29.—A Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern line stock train of eight cars of hogs this morning ran into a Chicago and Western train causing a bad wreck, killing Fireman Fred Phillips and badly injuring J. O. Benjamin, the engineer.

Convicted of Bigamy.

TOLEDO, Ohio, November 29.—The Neitville bigamy case came to a sudden termination this morning. At adjournment of court last evening, the opening argument for the prosecution had been made and it was expected that this morning the jury would be addressed on behalf of the prisoner, but when the court opened his counsel remarked that they did not care to say anything to the jury, whereupon Judge Lemmon delivered his charge and the twelve retired only to return in about fifteen minutes with a verdict of guilty. Neitville took the matter very coolly. An effort will be made to secure a new trial. The extent of punishment in such cases is seven years in the penitentiary. Neitville will probably not be sentenced until near the close of the present term.

Schurz's Opinion.

LONDON, November 29.—Carl Schurz has written a letter to Prof. Bryce on the double working chambers of the legislature in America. Schurz says the popular judgment is right in regarding the double chamber as a necessary part of American political institutions. Any proposal to abolish these legislative bodies would find no consideration in the United States. Americans are justly proud of their senate, which does not represent any privileged class or any separate interests, but it is extremely useful as a part of American legislation. The letter from Schurz on this topic arose from a reference by Prof. Bryce asking him if he considered it advisable for England to continue the house of lords as a legislative body.

A French Sensation.

PARIS, November 29.—Public sympathy for Madame Huguis, who shot her traducer day before yesterday, is intensified by the fact that both Huguis and his wife devotedly nursed sufferers from cholera during the prevalence of the epidemic at Marseilles. M. Paul De Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays, considers the lady a heroine and urges the entire press to uphold her. Huguis says his wife proposed to partake of a "lover's breakfast" before going to court. She was in excellent spirits during the meal. Before leaving her home she prepared a bundle of clothes for use during her stay in prison. She has asked the prison authorities that she may be provided with material for modelling in clay.

Wire Company in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—The application of A. B. Hart before the civil court for the appointment of a receiver for the Harrison Wire company came up to-day, and after argument it was taken under advisement. The affidavit of A. B. Hart was filed stating he believed the concern's liabilities were $1,048,750, while the assets were less than $200,000. Edwin Harrison's affidavit was filed protesting against the appointment of a receiver on ground that the company was well managed by its officers. He also denied the correctness of Hart's statement of the liabilities and assets and this denial was corroborated by others.

Virginia Corruption.

RICHMOND, November 29.—The committee which has been investigating charges against Attorney General Blair of exacting illegal fees from the state submitted a report to-day in which among other things they disclose the fact of the discovery of a defalcation in the office of the auditor of public accounts, books in that office failing to show proper credits for taxes paid by the clerks of courts on law processes. The amount involved so far is $1,500, but if these irregularities show up in the same proportion in all counties the amount will reach $20,000 to $30,000.

Hope Among Business Men.

PITTSBURG, November 29.—The general feeling among business men is daily growing more hopeful. Some large orders for railroad supplies have this week been placed, with manufacturers, and bids on others have been asked for. The feeling among iron men is decidedly better on account of the receipt of fair orders for the product of their mills.

An Embezzler Convicted.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., November 29.—John Hanney, a prominent politician and late treasurer of Norwegian township, this county, was convicted of embezzlement and conspiracy this morning. Sentence was deferred.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Ballot Box Stuffers Receive their Deserts.

Cort, Shank and Kirk Convicted and Fined

For their Corruption of the Franchise Two Years Ago.

At the time of adjourning court on Friday evening a jury had been obtained in the case of D. T. Cort, Henry Shank and Cyrus Kirk, charged by the people with knowingly and wilfully violating the election laws of the state as judges in allowing W. B. Brumbaugh, T. B. Martin, Fred Roy and A. F. Ferguson to vote at the election held at Franceville on the seventh day of November, 1882. The indictment was found by the grand jury at the term following the election, but the case has been continued from time to time until the present term. It will be remembered that the GAZETTE at the time made a complete showing of the irregularities that were committed by the judges as charged in the indictment.

This indictment alleges that other voters were also allowed to vote at the same time but their names were unknown to the grand jury.

Upon the assembling of court yesterday morning District Attorney Wilkin representing the prosecution presented to the jury the facts of the case on which the indictment was brought, as did also Judge Williams in behalf of the defence.

County Clerk E. J. Eaton was first placed on the stand to swear to the fact that the poll and register books placed in evidence were those filed with him in accordance with the statute made and provided. Objection was made to the admission of the evidence by Judge Williams. To a certain extent the objection was sustained by the judge, but it was decided that the poll and register books could be admitted in evidence so far as they applied to the men as set forth in the indictment as having illegally voted.

Messrs. Weaver and Mr. W. L. Brumbaugh who acted as clerks at the election of November 7th, 1882, were placed on the stand and identified the poll book used at that election. Mr. Brumbaugh testified that he had entered the names in the poll book submitted in evidence and that the entries were in his own handwriting.

Here the prosecution closed its case and the attorney for the defendants stated that he had no testimony to offer.

At this hour court adjourned until 1:30 for the preparation of instructions to be submitted to the jury previous to the argument.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon Judge Goddard gave oral instructions to the jury in order to expedite matters. In substance they were as follows:

The defendants are indicted and are on trial upon the charge that on the 7th day of November, 1882, at the general election of that year at Franceville, a regular polling place in this county, the defendants being judges of election at that precinct then and there knowingly and wilfully did permit W. L. Brumbaugh, T. B. Martin, Fred Roy and A. F. Ferguson and other persons unknown to vote at said election who were not entitled to vote thereat.

The charge is drawn under Sec. 1,226 of the general statutes. Among the qualifications necessary to entitle a person to vote at any general election in this state is the fact that he is registered as a voter. Not only must he be a citizen of the United States or have declared his intention to become such but in addition to that he must be registered as the law requires. The section regulating that is section 1,202. That is, the list made out by the board of registration the day before election is to be certified as a complete registry list and a person whose name is not found on that registry list is not entitled to vote. If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendants acting as judges of election of precinct No. 12, of El Paso county, Colorado, at the general election of 1882 knowingly and wilfully permitted W. L. Brumbaugh, T. B. Martin, Fred Roy, A. F. Ferguson or either of said persons to vote at said election without their names being entered upon the registry list then the jury will find the defendants guilty as alleged in the indictment. The defendants are presumed to be innocent until they are proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and if the jury have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendants they should find the defendants not guilty.

The argument in the case was then very briefly opened by District Attorney Wilkin. He summarized the evidence and offered to the jury for inspection the poll and register books which showed conclusively the fact that the four men named in the indictment, viz: W. L. Brumbaugh, T. B. Martin, Fred. Roy and A. F. Ferguson, had been allowed to vote and that their names did not appear on the register book at all.

Judge Williams in answer made but little argument as to the facts in the case his main point being that no evidence had been presented to show that the books in evidence could be relied upon, from the fact that four copies had been kept as required by law. The judge also tried to convince the jury that the prosecution was the outgrowth of the factional political feeling that had existed in the county for some time.

District Attorney Wilkin concluded with a very forcible argument in which he controverted the arguments made by the opposing counsel and dwelt upon facts that evidently had considerable weight upon the jury.

The jurors then retired to the jury-room and after a short deliberation stood eleven to one for conviction. The only reason that the one gave for hanging was that he did not understand whether the register book was certified to or not. This was explained to his utmost satisfaction, and immediately thereafter the jury entered the court-room and returned a verdict that the defendants were guilty, and the judge imposed a sentence of $50 upon each of them, together with the costs of the prosecution. A motion for a new trial was made by Judge Williams and overruled and twenty days granted in which to file a bill of exceptions.

We learn from other sources that the jury with the exception of one man stood for conviction from the very start and this one only held out because he labored under a slight misapprehension which was clearly explained to him. Several of the jurors we also learn remarked that they only wished that they had the power to sentence as well as convict in which case they would send the defendants to the penitentiary.

THE M'CABE VERDICT.

Later in the afternoon the jury in the case of the people vs. James McCabe after deliberating over twenty-four hours represented to Judge Harrison that they were unable to agree and were dismissed. The jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, and the latter declared that he would abide by his opinion until the leaves sprouted again.

IN CHAMBERS.

Judge Harrison in chambers yesterday in the case of McFerran vs. Tenney et al. on a motion to retax costs, decided that the sheriff had no right to charge for copies of summonses, writs of attendance, etc., but that such copies were part of the service, and that he had no right to demand of the plaintiff to furnish him a copy.

In the evening there was a session of the court for the disposal of motions and continuances, and adjournment was taken at nine o'clock until the next term, which is in April.

COLORADO SPRINGS' POOR.

Need of Increased Assistance to the Aid Society—Its Work in the Past.

Following is the paper read by Rev. J. C. Hay at the union service on Thanksgiving day. The need of the society for generous help in its good work is apparent:

There are doubtless many residents of this town who remember the formation of the "Colorado Springs Aid Society" effected in the fall of the year, 1874, but for the information of those who have since come among us to read and are desirous and willing to lend a helping hand to relieve the wants of the suffering and destitute. A few words explanatory of the working and its object will doubtless be of interest. The fund of this society it is well known is derived from the contributions taken at the "union service" on Thanksgiving day and from the offertory of the Episcopal church. The amount is deposited in one of the city banks and all bills paid by check. Since the resignation of Mr. Gilluly who was for many years treasurer, these checks have been signed by the president. This fund has never been sufficient to support any one family for a great length of time, but it has always been able to relieve pressing want and severe cases of sickness by distribution of clothing, wood and coal. The town has increased in numbers the past ten years, but the contributions have fallen off. Last year the amount was less than one hundred dollars. Four or five years ago it was over one hundred and fifty dollars. Some years it has been barely sufficient to meet the demands made upon it. The field is becoming a larger one, but there are numbers of good Christian people ready and willing to do the Master's work;—and no case of destitution can long exist when once reported to any resident of this place. The deep snows and severity of winter weather in the mountain districts drive many families to this place to seek occupation for the time. Strangers in a strange place, they often fail to find employment. Soon destitution and sickness are the result, often followed by the death of some member of the family. To relieve the then distress temporarily of such as these and others, without regard to religious sects, is the way the fund of this society is dispensed. After a residence of sixty days they become subjects of the county and are enabled to procure the necessities of life if worthy.

There is another class of sufferers who have also been benefited and to which your attention is particularly invited. It embraces those who have been sent here from afar to receive benefit from the climate, but who unfortunately have come too late, arriving with exhausted means, quite incapable of any sort of exertion, disheartened by privations, their days are soon numbered. Such deplorable cases must appeal to the Christian sympathy of any community, and to be able to administer to the wants of these poor, sick and dying ones is only following in the footsteps of the divine master.

We know not what may be the severity of the coming winter, but judging from the past, from the scarcity of work for laborers and the poor supply of fuel, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be much suffering, in view of which it is hoped that the hearts of all Christian people may be opened to give freely of their substance rembering the words of our blessed Lord, "The poor ye have always with you," and that all may feel that it is "more blessed to give than to receive" is the fervent prayer of the president of this society.

MRS. D. RUSS WOOD.

Captain Kidd's Treasure.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—A Times Danville, Pa., special says: Two men digging roots on an island in the Susquehanna river struck a metal box containing 1,000 Mexican silver dollars; $3,000 in doubloons and nearly $1,000 in small silver coins.

Public Debt Reduction.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—It is estimated that the decrease of the public debt for November will not be much over one million. The decrease is due to reduction in revenues for the month and heavy payments on account of pensions over $8,000,000.

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. SIGRIE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

CONVICTED.

Yesterday the trial of the board of judges at the Franceville precinct in the election of 1882 took place. The jury after an hour's deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty. The indictment was for allowing four men to vote at the election who were not registered. Unfortunately the indictment covered a very small part of the offense committed by the board of judges, so that the true inwardness of the election frauds was not put before the jury. Under the circumstances District Attorney Wilkin was remarkably successful in getting a conviction. He was unable to bring forward the strong chain of evidence to show the rottenness of the election and the stuffing of the ballot box with 47 illegal votes in one batch. Unfortunately the district attorney who preceded Mr. Wilkin drew his indictments carelessly. Four indictments were found at the November term 1883. But three of them were so badly drawn that they were quashed. The remaining indictment covered only the charge we have given above. The counsel for the defense fought against the admission of any testimony except that which applied to those four names. The district attorney therefore had nothing to do to make out the case but to produce the poll book and registry list and show that the four men who voted were not registered. As three of these names were in the list of forty-seven names that were illegally voted in a batch, it was expected that testimony would be admitted showing how a registry list was voted. Of course it was not expected that these judges would be convicted except on the evidence showing that the indictment was true. But the fact that other illegal votes were cast at this election would show that the judges wilfully and knowingly received illegal votes and it could not be claimed that in the case of the four illegal votes there was any innocent mistake. We say, therefore, under these circumstances, the conviction of these three judges was a great victory for the people of Colorado through their representative, the district attorney, and too much credit cannot be given him for the faithful and able way he has conducted the prosecution.

There never have been such barefaced election frauds as those committed in Franceville in 1882. There was not a single straight act in the whole election. The law says that a copy of the registry list as finally corrected the day before election shall immediately be filed with the county clerk so that there shall be no changes made in it election day or after. When the county canvassing board met a week after the election, it was found that no registry list has been filed. Enquiry was made for it and it was produced that day by Mr. Matt France. Had this omission been overlooked there would have been no registry list to show the frauds. Even this was not sworn to so that the judges might not be responsible for its contents. It contained a list of about 300 names, though there was hardly a hundred legal votes in the whole precinct. The returns from this precinct though almost the nearest in the county were held back until the last moment. Even then the judges did not swear to its accuracy and the canvassing board had to adjourn until the poll book could be taken out to the judges for this purpose. Finally the poll book and registry list were in the hands of the canvassing board and a careful examination of them showed that beyond a question of a doubt the names of the last forty-seven voters were copied alphabetically and in regular order under each letter from the registry list, and forty-seven ballots in one lot were put into the ballot box. Those who care to look into it will find an expose of the fraud in the GAZETTE files for November 1882 and the GAZETTE for November 2nd, 1884. Even when this chain of evidence was found an effort was made to adjourn the grand jury without considering it. The foreman absolutely refused to allow a witness to present the testimony, though he was told it would show the ballot box was stuffed with forty-seven votes. In the recess three or four members of the grand jury were shown the character of the testimony and they compelled a hearing. The indictments followed. This conviction of the judges ends this chapter of history.

It will be generally felt that the fine considering the offense is very small. It is. But we do not believe that the lightness of the penalty will encourage other frauds as many fear. The fact that men with influential backers can be convicted of election frauds will prevent others. Men will not dare introduce Las Animas or Huerfano county methods into our elections again. They now know the danger. Against the judges personally we have no malice. We do not believe that they planned the fraud or were personally interested in its perpetration. Men of higher position used them as tools for this work. But the ones most guilty have not been reached and their unfortunate tools have had to suffer. It is a matter of regret that this is so, but there is apparently no remedy. The people must vindicate their laws and the purity of the ballot box must be maintained.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Blackk says that he makes it a rule nowadays not to read reviews of any of his books.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her daughter Miss Maud Howe, will next week go to New Orleans for the winter, where Mrs. Howe will be at the head of the women's department of the exposition.

Mr. William Black has written a novel entitled "White Heather," the first chapters of which will appear in the January number of "Longman's Magazine." The story is also to appear in "Harper's Bazar."

Last Thursday was celebrated at Linz, Austria, the centennial of the birth there of Marianne Jung, the "Suleika" of Goethe. Funds raised at the celebration will be applied to the erection of a statue of Goethe in Vienna.

Professor Freeman has written some papers on "Child-Life a Thousand Years ago," for "The Youth's Companion," and Max Muller has prepared for the same publication articles on the "Cultivation of Memory."

In return for the fine plaid woven for him by the workmen of Holm mills, Inverness, Mr. Gladstone has given to their library a complete set of his "Gleanings of Past Years" and forty one volumes of The Edinburg Review.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have provided some handsomely decorated calendars for 1885—all of them quite attractive enough for Christmas gifts. Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow and Whittier are the poets whose writings contribute their graces to these pretty trifles.

Kate Field thinks no one ought to question her patriotism or her earnestness in investigating Mormonism, because she spent eight months in Salt Lake City and scarcely got one well-cooked meal in that time. "When a fastidious feeder," says she, "ignores the expostulations of an outraged stomach for eight months, you may know that the cause is of vital importance."

"The Dial," of Chicago, maintains its high character as a literary journal, singularly free from prejudice. Mr Stedman has said of it: "It is at this moment, in my opinion, the soundest, most dignified, and creditable literary journal in America. The tone and standard of excellence are remarkably even; there is an honest air and an absence of flippancy and assumption about 'The Dial' which commend it to the judicious."

Mr Julian Hawthorne's biography of his father has been cordially received by English critics. "The London Times" says that Mr. Hawthorne "approaches his task in a manly spirit, and with a robust reliance upon his father's character as a whole, including its defects as well as its many and unusual excellences. The work is by no means conceived in a spirit of excessive laudation, and its psychological and human value will be all the greater in consequence." "The Standard" in reviewing the book declares that the opinion steadily grows that Nathaniel Hawthorne is the most considerable literary personage the United States have as yet produced.

Mr. E. P. Roe writes to the editor of "The Literary World," "Who ever the reviewer of my latest novel may be, I freely acknowledge his right to criticise my books with the utmost severity or to condemn them altogether, but he has no right to say of me or my friends what is unjust and untrue. The reviewer in your columns writes: 'We understand that Mr. Roe's own estimate of his novels is privately expressed to his friends in about this language: "I don't think they amount to very much, but they seem to sell pretty well."' Permit me to say that if, animated by the spirit you suggest, I spoke in this vein to those who honor me with their friendship, they would not remain friends. I do not think that one of them would tolerate a man who tried to palm off for money what he regarded as comparatively worthless, and I am at a loss to know who you have been led to 'understand that I "privately express" myself in a way that would alienate any person of sense and self-respect. I do not know what my books amount to. Time and the public will settle that question."

FORESTRY IN COLORADO

NOTE—Correspondence upon forestry subjects is solicited by Edgar T. Ensign, who may be addressed at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

W. E. Pabor, of Fruita, Mesa county, Colorado, Secretary of the Colorado State Forestry Association, has, for free distribution, documents relating to forestry matters.

XVIII.

The following paper was read at the state forestry meeting by Mr. Ralph Meeker of Greeley.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:

We have been interested in what has been said of the practical benefit of forests for shade and wind breaks, but I think that the usefulness and beauty of trees are also worthy of consideration.

It has been said that the earth would be uninhabitable were it not for its trees. However true or false this may be, it is a fact that no product of the soil enters so largely into the industries of the world as timber. The table on which we eat, the bed on which we sleep, the floor on which we walk, the roof that shelters us, the chest that contains the relics of a generation, the car on the railway, the ship on the ocean, the house, the barn, the plow, the reaper, the fence—in fact, nearly everything made with tools for the use of mankind is more or less indebted to our forests for its existence.

Coal mines may become exhausted, oil wells may cease flowing, but trees will grow and flourish while the earth remains habitable. Practically considered, our forests are necessary to civilization; æsthetically considered, trees in their way are as beautiful as the ocean or the mountains or the sky.

The man who rears his family in the center of a township of black prairie six miles from a school house and sells corn for ten cents a bushel may see no benefit in the beauty of the forests, which all the poets from Homer to Shakespeare have immortalized. Byron says, "There is pleasure in the pathless woods," and Bryant speaks of the groves as God's first temples.

But we need not go to the poets for authority on this subject. Our trees speak for themselves. The cedars of Lebanon, that bowed their heads in ancient Palestine, so deeply impressed the people with their solemn grandeur and stately magnificence, that their names were used as figures of speech in all the great writings of that day.

Any object of nature that purifies a man's thoughts or awakens his reverence is of as much benefit as a teacher, a poet or the evangelist, so far as influence extends. There can be no doubt that beautiful groves and long shaded avenues soften rugged natures as they modify the climate in which men live. A great writer has said that "Imagination rules the world." Inhabitants of a wooded country are undoubtedly more given to sentiment and imagery of a higher character, than those living in mud-flats and low countries.

It is fashionable in this age of machinery to speak lightly of schemes for expending money in beautifying land that one does not own. It was with difficulty that the Yellowstone Parks were set aside for public uses. The Adirondacks have been the subject of legislative discussion for years, but still the work of destruction goes on. Niagara Falls, that marvelous combination of the sublime and beautiful, is treated as if it were a circus to be viewed for so much a head, while its trees and lovely natural shrubbery are mutilated and destroyed. In our own state of Colorado, we see the mountains robbed of their green covering every year. Careless hunters and woodsmen leave their fires to blacken and deface the finest scenery in the world. The spirit of vandalism is becoming a characteristic of the American people, and the literature (the dime novel literature) most read by our young people, is in keeping with this vandal spirit. A reverential regard for the beautiful things on earth exists only in sentiment among comparatively few people. In Germany where the strongest feeling is for the Fatherland, trees literally cover the great empire. Groves crown every hill top, and shadow the humblest dwellings. The phrase "Unter den Linden" has become a household word throughout Europe. All the parks and gardens which are open to the public are as much respected as if guarded by soldiers. The flowers and trees of Germany are the themes of song and poetry. A child is taught from its youth to revere the forests, and the same is true, to a great extent, of France and England, both countries celebrated for the beauty of their wooded parks. What is the result?

English literature is an apostrophe to the beauty of the forests. Every line of Chaucer and Wordsworth breathes a spirit of affection for the trees of that land. In Germany the love of country amounts to a passion. It is there and in Switzerland (similar in all respects to Germany), that patriotism is most heroically defined. The best of literature is read and every boy is familiar with Schiller and Goethe, while the common music sung in the schools and around the hearthstone is recognized as classic throughout the world. Large appropriations of money have been made by the governments of those countries for the protection of their forests. It is generally true that the best laws and the deepest patriotism are founded on sentiment. In the old countries wanton destruction of timber is punished by law and condemned by all good citizens. In this country the great forests are looked upon as public property, and every man who can wield an axe does not hesitate to chop a tree. In fact, the most peculiar event in the life of Washington was the cutting down of his father's cherry tree. The story has been repeated to every child, until the ruling ambition in life is to destroy a tree without lying about it. Of course we must have lumber and trees to make it from; but there is no reason why other trees should not be planted to take their places.

A few years ago Clear Creek, Boulder and the other cañons were filled with forests. To-day their naked rocks present melancholy pictures of desolation. On the west side of the range it is different. There one imagines he is in another country. The scenery is the most beautiful in Colorado. Lofty trees cover the mountains, and the traveller can easily believe himself in the loveliest portion of Switzerland. Colorado has sixty-three million acres of land. A few years ago it was said that three million acres could be irrigated. Now the estimate is reduced to two million acres. Fully one-half the entire state, especially that portion devoted to mining, can never be cultivated nor used for stock raising except in a limited degree. The timber now in it should be protected. If the mountain timber were burned and all the trees growing along the rivers and foothills destroyed precious few tourists would remain here beyond a few weeks. The hunting would be of little value, the rainfall would decrease, and the mountain districts would become as unattractive as the broken wastes of Syria. Visitors to Colorado cannot make any visible use of trees. They cannot eat them nor carry them away as souvenirs. They can only admire their beauty, and appreciate their usefulness in breaking the monotony of the landscape, and in shading the water-courses. The Great American Desert can be made as beautiful as any of the eastern countries. With alfalfa to keep the soil moist, comparatively little irrigation will be required to nourish trees. The groves of Greece, and those lovely wooded parks of England, can be re produced here in Colorado. If the trees in Denver and Greeley were burned real estate would depreciate 10 per cent.

It is not claimed that the cottonwood trees in Colorado towns add to the length of human life or the healthfulness of the climate. It is their shade that is prized. The man who walks to his friend's house under arching trees is conscious of a charm that neither architecture or imposing walls can give. The tired traveler who has seen nothing more inviting than the shade of his mule, during his journey across the plains, at last reaches the bank of some swiftly flowing river, where weary and begrimed with dust he throws himself on the ground beneath the overhanging trees. Does he stop to consider whether they are maple or elms, or cottonwoods? He only looks at the blue sky through the fringes of their foliage, and, closing his eyes in grateful repose, thanks Heaven for the beauty and shade around him.

In regard to the uses and influences of beauty there ought to be but one opinion. Beauty is one of the elements of civilization. There is an indescribable charm about trees that awakens the best side of one's nature. We instinctively admire beautiful faces, with beautiful surroundings. A well-kept lawn and deep shaded avenue generally betoken a man of intelligent refinement. The drapery which clothes the earth is as beneficial to mankind as the decorations and carvings in our houses. A shiftless, worthless man, always in debt, with a swarm of ignorant, sore eyed children about him, lives in bare walls, with no vines around his gate, no grass in his yard, no shade to welcome the visitor who comes to his door. What is a tree to such a man? Corn and pork are his life.

How beautifully Bret Harte writes of the forests of California. It was this poet-spirit of reverence for trees manifested beyond the ocean that made the early fathers worship in the groves of Britain and Germany.

It was this spirit that led the masters of the artistic centuries to make cathedrals like the aisles of the forests. In this way we know that Gothic architecture was created, and those who have walked with uncovered head under the arches of Westminster Abbey realized the sacred beauty of the place. Man does best when he follows most closely after nature. Who has not been moved by the eloquence of the trees. What a history have the pines on our mountains. Their rings date them back to the French revolution. What august events have transpired since their young boughs first swayed in the wintry storms. The contemplation of beautiful nature is medicine for the mind. Philosophers and poets have found inspiration under their favorite trees.

What lessons of innocence and beauty come on the wings of the whispering winds from the trees. Columbus was in despair until he saw drift-wood floating on the tide. It was a branch of the olive tree that brought joy to the ark.

In the far away lands of Circassia and Georgia, where the lofty peaks of the Caucasus lift vast forests above the clouds, the world is as beautiful as a dream. The beauty of the people in that historic clime is celebrated, and their costumes are the admiration of Paris to-day. Even the imperial garments of the czar's household are fashioned after the wardrobes of Circassia. It is there in the cradle of civilization in sight of snowy Ararat, that beauty in the human face blend like the imagery of a poem. Here in Colorado we have the mountains, plains, rivers, valleys and skies of Persia. All we need is verdure. "With verdure clad," sings the chorus in the oratorio of the Creation. "With verdure clad" shall be these everlasting plains and mountains, and then the beauty of the thoughts within us shall agree with the beauty of our Centennial Heritage.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Indications for Colorado—Slightly warmer, fair weather.

James Edward Freeman, the American artist, died at Rome November 21st.

Fire yesterday destroyed the stock of Rosenfield Bros. at Baltimore, $30,000.

A glove contest between Chas. Mitchell and John Gillespie was prevented by Chicago police last night.

Gov. Cleveland will attend the annual performance in New York for the benefit of the actors' fund.

An effort will be made to investigate the conduct of U S marshals in Ohio during the October election.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Rome, at Marseilles, at Lyons, and in the department of Maritime Alps.

Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has abandoned his intention to prosecute United Ireland newspaper for libel.

A Boston dispatch says the Bell Telephone stock jumped from 203 to 220 on the rumor of a favorable decision in the Drawbaugh suit.

The semi-centennial convention of the Delta Upsilon college fraternity will be held in New York Thursday and Friday of this week.

Littlewood won the six day pedestrian contest in England with a score of 405 miles. Rowell withdrew early in the progress of the match.

Reports have reached Hong Kong that the boiler of the French man-of-war Rigault Genouilly, off the eastern coast of Formosa, burst killing 13 persons.

A young man named Edward Homes while hunting rabbits north of Pueblo accidentally discharged his gun, shooting away three toes and a portion of the right foot.

M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, shot by Adolph B. Spreckels ten days ago, is now able to leave his bed and sit up several hours at a time.

General Gersham G. Mott of Bordentown, N. J., died suddenly on the street in New York yesterday. Mott served as colonel in the Mexican war, and won the rank of major general in the late war.

Cutting Down Expenses

PITTSBURG, November 29.—Officers of the Pennsylvania company continued their conference until a late hour and adjourned over to-morrow when it is expected the list of reductions will be completed. Fifteen hundred to two thousand employes will be discharged, which will result in a saving of nearly four hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine blood depurent, a rational cathartic, and a superb anti bilious specific. It rallies the failing energies of the debilitated and checks premature decay. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia and bowel complaints are among the evils which it entirely removes. In tropical countries where the liver and bowels are organs most favorably affected by the combined influence of climate, diet and water, it is a very necessary safeguard. For sale by all druggists and dealors generally.
dwb 7-ly

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—The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.
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House of 5 rooms, Kiowa st	$35 00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	35 00
House of 6 rooms, fronting on park	50 00
House of 9 rooms, N Weber st	105 00
House of 9 rooms, very central	100 00
House of 4 rooms and bath room, N Weber street	5,00
House of 7 rooms, Huerfano Street	20 00
House of 7 rooms, N Tejon st, nice place	65 00

Unfurnished Houses

Modern house of 6 rooms, N Tejon st	$20 00
House of 5 rooms N Nevada, central	15 00
House of 6 rooms, N Weber st	15 00
Boarding house, central	10 00
House of 5 rooms, central	13 00
House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave	8 00
House of 2 rooms, fronts on park	7.00
House of 4 rooms, Vermijo ave	6 00
House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave	35.00
House of 5 rooms on garden tract	10 00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	12 00
House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave	11.00
House of 5 rooms, Cheyenne st	10.00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st	11 00
House of 4 rooms, St. Vrain st	12 50
House of 4 rooms, N Nevada ave	5.00
House of 5 rooms, Nevada ave	12 00
House of 3 rooms, Nevada ave	4 00
House of 4 rooms, Costilla st	10 00
House of 4 rooms, central	6 00

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Desirable store, North Tejon st.

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6250	SUPERIOR COTTAGE—In central location	$4,000
5577	BARGAIN—One of the most desirable corners in the city, with commodious residence	5,000
6248	GARDEN TRACT—10 acres adjoining town	1,000
5561	N WEBER ST—New house, modern improvements	3,100
6246	CIMARRON ST—House of 4 rooms and summer kitchen, lot 50x190 feet with large strawberry bed, also gooseberries and currants, apple, pear, plum and cherry trees	750
6231	N NEVADA AVE Cottage on best part of the ave	2,500
	VACANT LOT ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.	
6218	PIKE'S PEAK AVE—Attractive residence; fine grounds	6 500
6256	VACANT LOT—Corner on N Nevada ave, very choice	650
6252	COUNTRY RESIDENCES near city, also great variety of ranch property	
	A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS in both improved and unimproved property	

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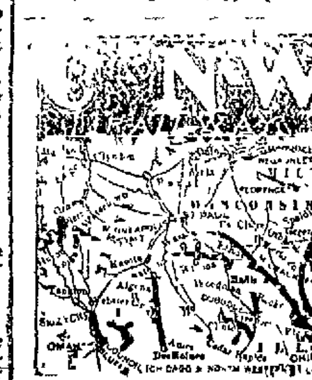

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917 N Nevada, 8 rooms, or part of them	
412 S Tejon, 4 rooms	25
201 North Cascade, 8 rooms	90
208 Pike's Peak, 10 rooms	100

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

	Per mo
218 N orth Cascade 4 room	$
5 S Tejon 7 rooms	8
123 N Wahsatch 3 rooms	4
7 6 S Weber, 4 rooms, & stable	5
6 1 3 N Wahsatch 6 rooms	9
Maxwell House, Cucharas	special terms
830 N Nevada, 6 rooms	18
503 N Cascade, 8 rooms	35
421 S Weber, 3 rooms	5
917 N Nevada, 8 rooms or part of them	
111 Kiowa, 5 rooms	18
16 St. Vrain, 6 rooms	25
2 Wahsatch, 7 rooms	15
House on Willamette	7
16 Cucharas, 5 rooms	10
117 S Weber, 8 rooms, stable	18
818 North Weber, rooms, brick.	15

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107 Pike's Peak, 2 office rooms, second floor	
114 N Tejon, second floor	
26 Huerfano, 2 rooms in second story	$7
7 N Tejon 2 office rooms	
12 Pike's Peak	21
12½ Pike's Peak, store room	12

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A fine residence on corner lot in best location on Pike's Peak avenue, with stable and all modern conveniences. Owner will sell on reasonable terms on account of leaving the city.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE ®

DAILY GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1884.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comment.

[illegible] recently [illegible] the Biblical [illegible] of [illegible].

While [illegible] services of some years hard work [illegible] resolved to study in the land of university [illegible] Germany. Here he worked [illegible] breakfasting on a small [illegible] and a cup of [illegible], and [illegible] one [illegible], and even that [illegible] as rationally [illegible]. This [illegible] was opposed by friends [illegible] and he admits that it might perhaps fairly be [illegible] described. I did not work [illegible] money, I was not even spurred by the last infirmity of noble minds [illegible] and Carlyle [illegible] spirit of [illegible] sunder you that they were not great men. [illegible] Alpha and Omega [illegible] loyalty to duty. Higher knowledge and greater strength were [illegible] the man who [illegible] I was a noble [illegible] sometimes have [illegible] my work, [illegible] and strength [illegible] which was something [illegible] of self righteous [illegible].

The word "duty" which [illegible] his mother tongue, was [illegible] frequently heard in Germany than the word [illegible]. I asked two Prussian officers whom I met in the summer of 1871, at Pont-à-Mousson how the German troops behaved when going into battle—did they cheer and encourage each other? The reply I received was "Never in our experience has the cry, 'Wir mussen siegen'—we must conquer—been heard from German soldiers, but in a hundred instances we have heard them resolutely exclaim, 'Wir mussen unser Pflicht thun'—we must do our duty."

The Christian Register draws a good lesson from the recent political contest:

When Marcus Morton was elected governor of Massachusetts by one vote, there was an opportunity to urge the value of individual influence. The same lesson is taught by the recent election. Seven hundred votes transferred from Cleveland to Blaine in New York would have turned the tide of ballots the other way, and this is in a voting population of 1,100,000. When the people look at such great aggregates as these, the assumption is readily made that the individual vote is of very little account, when it may be of the utmost importance. The same fallacy prevails in the church and in the movement for moral reform. There are people who bury their talent because they think it is not worth cultivating, while there are others who hide it from simple indifference or from downright laziness.

The Unitarian church seems to find great difficulty in getting young men to study for the ministry in that denomination. Rev W. P. Tilden makes an earnest appeal on the subject. He writes:

It is a burning shame that, with such facilities for theological instruction as Cambridge and Meadville furnish, there should be so few to avail themselves of them. Last year two young men were graduated from Cambridge and five from Meadville. With this number we expect to supply the vacancies made during the year by death and incompetency, and fill all the ever-increasing demands for ministers of our faith in country and city and all over the world. Surely this is not an encouraging outlook. We still neglect missionary work, stake out the ground for new churches and give liberally for a loan fund for building them, and then send into the broad field seven men annually.

Somebody has been gathering facts with regard to the needless wasteful multiplication of churches in some of the Massachusetts towns show this. In Turner's Falls there is an American population of about nine hundred people and there are six Protestant churches, and the [illegible] have been holding services [illegible], with a view of building another church. The congregations would average in numbers, upon a pleasant Sabbath about sixty hearers. Across the river is Bernardston, a town of [illegible] and [illegible] and with [illegible] there would be room for [illegible] only about seventy worshippers [illegible] west of Bernardston is Colerain, a town little larger than Bernardston, and having [illegible] of worship. In the adjoining town of Charlemont the evil is even more [illegible]. Here, in a little hamlet of perhaps twenty five houses,—a village capable of supporting well only one church, we find huddled together in closest proximity, three little feeble struggling Evangelical churches, with three pastors on the ground, and with congregations averaging we are informed by a resident, twenty-five attendants at the Baptist, sixty at the Methodist, and with less than a hundred at the Congregationalist church! Is not this pitiable? A little east of the village, at a distance of twenty-five minutes' drive, is another Congregational church maintaining its regular worship with a congregation of about thirty five hearers. Many other similar cases might be cited. Heckot has three Protestant churches to an American population of about seven hundred. Rowe has five hundred and two inhabitants, and three ministers. Wendell has four hundred and sixty-five inhabitants, and three churches, and Shutesbury, with five hundred and twenty nine people, has the same number.

Rev. Chas H Hall of Brooklyn, happily illustrated recently the new and larger views of truth into which the church is ever coming under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and how these new truths sometimes seem to contradict the old:

"Paul went out with four [illegible] words to the Gentile churches [illegible] years passed away. Paul declared that three of those words had shriveled up and had been lost to him [illegible], [illegible] at Jerusalem, said. 'It seemed good to us, and to the Holy Ghost, that we tell them (the Gentiles) to abstain from [illegible] offered unto idols.' Ten years after [illegible] by that same Holy Ghost, Paul was [illegible] what is set before you [illegible], no questions. If a brother Jew at your side tells you this beef was carried to the temple of Jupiter this morning, and you [illegible] is about to stumble over it, let it alone [illegible] for his sake as expedient, but if he [illegible] of the way out [illegible] if you please, by the liberty wherewith Christianity has made you free."

The total annual income of the American Bible society is $600,000. During the 68 years that the society has been at work [illegible] Bibles and Testaments have been scattered among the peoples of the earth. Over one million copies of the scriptures printed in [illegible] languages and dialects, are annually distributed through the world.

[illegible] and pithy paragraphs few religious [illegible] the Sunday School [illegible] to point on the [illegible] to the young.

[illegible] proverb says "Old men for [illegible], young men for action" but that [illegible] like most proverbs, shows at one [illegible] truth [illegible] another [illegible] half truth and [illegible]. A good deal depends [illegible] who the men are, and in what line the [illegible] is wanted. A truer way of stating the case would be old men for caution, young men for progress. The two great forces in modern navigation are steam [illegible] and the anchor. [illegible] in its time but [illegible] in the world, the engine has a [illegible] advantage and the young man is [illegible] personified. The old man can [illegible] with a forty ton power and sometimes it is all important that he should do so. But, again, [illegible] should keep moving, [illegible] the anchor instead [illegible]. Among the many wise observations of President Jonathan Edwards, as recorded in his diary, was this one: "I observe that old men seldom have any advantage of new discoveries, because these are beside [apart from] a way of thinking they have been so long used to. Resolved, if ever I live to years that I will be impartial to hear the reasons of all pretended discoveries, and receive them, if rational, how long soever I have been used to another way of thinking." As the young men are so frequently reminded of their rashness, it is well for the older ones to be reminded of their sluggish tendency to an over-conservatism. Perhaps it might be well to re-shape the old proverb occasionally so that it should read: Young men to show what needs doing, old men to help them do it.

THE CITY IN THE LEAD.

Colorado Springs Wins the Bond Suit in the United States Court.

The cheerful news was received yesterday that the city of Colorado Springs had come out ahead in the suit pending against it in the United States court at Denver. In the News of yesterday the following is given:

Judge Hallett yesterday in the United States district court, rendered a very important decision in the case of E. Clark against the city of Colorado Springs. It appears that in 1873 the Colorado Springs board of aldermen issued bonds to the amount of $15,000 for the purpose of erecting a building for public use. Soon after their issuance the bonds disappeared, and as the city was not called upon to pay any interest hardly a thought was given the matter. In July last E. Clark, of Pennsylvania, through his attorneys, Messrs Wells, Smith & Macon, of this city, brought a suit in the United States district court, asking the court to compel the city to redeem the bonds and to pay the interest on the same. There appeared to be no reason why the bonds should not be paid. But the attorney for Colorado Springs objected to the payment, setting up as a defense that the money had been misapplied, a school house having been erected instead of a building for public use, as was expressly stipulated in the instrument granting the issuance of the bonds. The city prepared to fight the case and filed a demurrer to the suit, in which was set forth that under the law of 1868 the city council had no power to issue bonds for any purpose. Last week the demurrer was argued at some length, and yesterday Judge Hallett rendered his decision, sustaining the demurrer. The amount involved in this one suit being for less than $5,000, there can be no appeal, and it looks very much as though those who had invested in the bonds will lose their money. The sum total of the principal and accumulated interest is now about $27,000, and under the decision none of it can be collected from the city.

The ground was taken by the attorney for the defense, Hon. Bela M. Hughes, that purchasers should not buy bonds and warrants without first examining into their legality, and that if they do purchase worthless paper they should be the losers. As a result Colorado Springs has received the benefit of $15,000 obtained by an old council, and will not be compelled to repay it.

College Notes

A college bicycle club is now on the tapis.

It is rumored that President Tenney will shortly return.

The college metallurgical department will open to-morrow.

Classes in botany and chemistry will be organized next term.

On account of the Thanksgiving holidays the literary society held no meeting last Friday evening.

Nearly all the classes have begun reviewing the work gone over during the term preparatory to examinations.

The musical association will have another of its interesting and enjoyable meetings one week from next Thursday.

The senior class will have as its studies next term political science, ethics, history of Christianity and comparative history of religions.

The Oratorical association will hold its annual meeting one week from Tuesday, when officers to serve for the ensuing year will be elected and arrangements made for holding the local and state contests.

The geology class visited the Cave of the Winds last Saturday and were greatly interested in exploring and inspecting this wonder of the Rocky mountain region. The class will not do any more out door work until spring.

Owing to a change from Tuesday to Wednesday evening, the attendance at the rink on college club night was not so large as it would have been had no change been made. It is only just to say that the change was unavoidable as far as Messrs. Howbert and Whaite were concerned. The club will have the rink next Tuesday evening, when good music and a good time will be had by all who may be so fortunate as to attend.

Mr Gregg's allusion in his Thanksgiving discourse to the important place which the college would occupy in the future history of Colorado Springs comes with apt force just at the present time. After many years of hard work and many often repeated discouragements the college has finally been completed and is prepared to begin with greater earnestness than ever before the important work for which it was intended. But owing perhaps to a lack of sound judgment, on the part of its management in the past the college now finds it all somewhat crippled financially. It would be a lasting shame to this town, should this magnificent institution be compelled to close its doors when it was just beginning to fulfill the hopes and expectations of its builders, and when especially by the exercise of a little [illegible] it might continue to [illegible] the past and is now a great attraction to the town. Efforts will be made [illegible] to interest in Colorado Springs [illegible] behalf of the college so that friends of the institution in the east will recognize the fact that the people of this city are determined to make the college what it ought to be and also be the finest institution of learning west of the Mississippi.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—[illegible] hay and alfalfa of Stevens & Rouse. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Old papers for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Pianos and organs. Apply to James Duncan. 12-3

FOR RENT—I have rooms in suite or single in Union block that will rent cheap to permanent tenants. O. H. White. 1-19 tf

WANTED

WANTED—To buy a good 5 or 6 foot show case. Address box 37, city. 1-5-3

WANTED—Situation as nurse to an invalid or young child. Address lock box 1684 city. 1-5 tf

WANTED—Horses to clip. Work will be done carefully and on reasonable terms. Thos. D. Allen, at Aux's stable. 1-13 tf

LOST

LOST—Two weeks ago in Colorado Springs or on road between Springs and Williams Canon, a brass drop shutter belonging to a photographic apparatus. Suitable reward given if returned to Gazette office. 1-[illegible]

JOHN SCHNEIDER

Has secured the services of

MR. T. A. HAY,

Who is well known in this community as a First-Class Workman in all branches of

Blacksmithing & Horseshoeing

And invites Mr. HAY'S old patrons and the public generally to send him their work, guaranteeing the cheapest and best work in Colorado Springs.

Shop, West Huerfano St.

(David Moore's Old Stand.) 1-30 tf

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

FOR 1885.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

LARGEST REPUBLICAN CIRCULATION IN AMERICA

THE TRIBUNE begins the new subscription year with prospects unparalleled in its history. Its circulation for the seven days ending November 9 last was as follows:

Monday, November 3	97,100
Tuesday, November 4	101,500
Wednesday, November 5	153,000
Thursday, November 6	167,100
Friday, November 7	160,600
Saturday, November 8	170,[illegible]
Sunday, November 9	1-[illegible]
Weekly, November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	145,910
Semi-weekly	38,600

Total number of Tribunes printed and sold [illegible] week [illegible] exclusive of [illegible] 1,[illegible]

Ninety four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues. This was of course an election week "spurt" which broke the record in New York. Setting back into its "steady gait," the Tribune's record stood on the following week:

Average daily circulation of the Daily Tribune, for the week ending Nov. 1884	1[illegible]
Weekly Tribune Nov 12 1884	142,600
Semi Weekly	[illegible]

During 1885 the Tribune will strive more zealously and hopefully than ever for its political faith. The return to power of the party that brought on the rebellion must make the coming year one of the most interesting in our history. The more the people know of how demo[illegible] deal with their government, the surer is republican success the next time, and the Tribune appeals to its friends to help spread such knowledge broadcast.

The Tribune gives the news fully, fairly and early. It is a safe and attractive paper for the family circle, and is the persistent advocate of work for American workmen, a great, paying home market for American grain and meat, the extension of our foreign trade, and the general protection of American interests. It favors every practical effort to check intemperance, and is always on the side of morality, reform, and progress. Its Weekly and Semi-Weekly edition contains notably complete and valuable Agricultural, Household, Literary and Juvenile departments, with serial stories, abundant correspondence, interesting miscellany, and some fun. Every member of the family, old or young, finds in it instruction and entertainment.

Every postmaster and club agent is invited to form yearly clubs at once for the Tribune. The following premiums are offered in combination with subscriptions:

Unabridged Dictionary, both Webster's and Worcester's.

Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, 2 vols, illustrated, 810 and 912 pages.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, 15 vols nearly 900 pages each, embracing Chambers' Encyclopedia complete, with American additions.

The Waterbury watch, a popular and successful premium.

Ridpath's Illustrated History of the United States.

Specimen copies, show bills and circulars with details of valuable premiums, will be sent free, upon application or can be had from your post master.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

WEEKLY, $1.[illegible] a year. In clubs of ten, $1 a year, with extra copy to man sending club.

SEMI WEEKLY, $[illegible] a year. In clubs of ten $[illegible] a year, with extra copy to man sending club.

DAILY, with Sunday, $8.50; without Sunday, $7 per year.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE $1.50 per year. Sunday's Tribune, Monday's, Wednesday's or Saturday's, can be subscribed for separately.

Counting postage the Tribune is about two cents a copy, all editions.

Address, simply THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper.

At the Gazette Office.

Established 1873.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid In	$100,000
Surplus	20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. R. BALLOW, Assistant Cashier.

[illegible]

Wm. S. [illegible] O. H. White, J. R. Ballow. 9-8 tf

W. H. D. Merrill,

SANITARY PLUMBER,

STEAM AND GAS FITTER

[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CLIFFORD & JONES

[illegible]

West Huerfano St.

General Blacksmithing

and Horse Shoeing

Agents for

Walter A. Wood Mowers, Bain Wagons

And Agricultural Implements.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WABASH ROUTE!

THE BUSINESS MAN

When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

THE TOURIST

Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

THE FARMER

In search of a new home [illegible] the Wabash is the [illegible] route to Arkansas and Texas [illegible] and all [illegible] West and Southwest [illegible] very low rates [illegible] tickets [illegible] sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

THE INVALID

Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add [illegible] to his comfort while en route. [illegible] the [illegible] of the West and South [illegible].

THE CAPITALIST

[illegible] investments in agricultural [illegible] mining [illegible] lumbering or any of the [illegible] fields throughout the North and West, by addressing the undersigned.

F. CHANDLER,
General Pass'r and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS IOWA—MISSOURI

C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.
8-31 tf

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas Martha Rowley, by her certain deed of trust, dated on the [illegible] day of November A D, 1882 and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado in book 61 on page 78 of the records thereof on the [illegible] day of November A D 1882, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by Martha Rowley and H. A. Rowley bearing even date with said deed of trust for the principal sum of fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars payable to the order of Frederick S. Moseley two years after the date thereof with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum, did convey to Henry Le B. Wills of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado as trustee all the hereinafter described premises, by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof or the interest thereon it may be lawful for the said Henry Le B. Wills to advertise and sell the said premises as therein provided. And whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and a portion of the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect and the same being due and unpaid, now, therefore I, Henry Le B. Wills, trustee, as aforesaid at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note do hereby give public notice that I shall on Friday, December 26th A. D. 1884 at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described to wit: Lot numbered thirty (30) in block numbered seventy-one (71) of the city of Colorado Springs in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado according to the recorded plat thereof, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Martha Rowley, her heirs or assigns therein.

HENRY LE B. WILLS, Trustee.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 20th A. D. 1884.
12 td

Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] Live Stock company will be held in the principal office of the company in Colorado Springs on Tuesday, December [illegible] for the election of a board of directors, to consider a proposition to further increase the capital stock of the company, and to [illegible] other lawful business [illegible] Nov. 20th and on [illegible] days after the final adjournment of the meeting.

[illegible], Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Nov. 23 '84. [illegible]

RIDING STABLE,

Between Huerfano and Cucharas sts.,

Rear of Post Office.

Saddle horses to let at reasonable rates. Horses boarded by the day, week or month. Horses and live stock for sale or exchange.

WILLIAM KIRK & CO., PROPRIETORS

1-8-1m*

FURS! FURS!

[illegible]

Having secured the services of a Skilled Furrier from New York City, I am now ready to receive orders for all kinds of Fur work, and to Guarantee Satisfaction. Repairing and manufacturing of Seal Skin Sacques a Specialty.

I have also an able assistant in the Taxidermy Department and can Preserve all Specimens sent me Promptly and Satisfactorily.

C. E. AIKEN.

6-1 tf

AIKEN'S MUSEUM

Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,

Denver and Trinidad,

Denver and Kansas City.

Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Equipment, Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

AND FAST TIME.

D. E. RICKER,	A. S. HUGHES,	S. K. HOOPER
General Superintendent	Traffic Manager	General Pass. and Ticket Agt.

DENVER, COLO.

The Gazette

JOB DEPARTMENT & BINDERY

ARE BY FAR THE

Best Equipped and Most Complete

IN COLORADO

IN THE JOB DEPARTMENT

We are prepared to do the very

BEST OF WORK

AT SHORT NOTICE.

Our Work Will Always Bear Inspection and We Defy Competition in Prices

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WE CAN

TURN OUT WORK

AT MODERATE PRICES AND

Equal in Every Respect to that Done in East.

This Department is Fully Established and under the management of a competent and experienced foreman.

Special Attention Given to Binding of Magazines and Periodicals.

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Of Any Size and Style Gotten Up

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital	$50,000
Surplus Fund	15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. [illegible]

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

Health Resorts of Colo. Springs and Manitou

FOR SALE AT

Thayer & Howbert's and J. H. Foft's.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. wo 15 ly*

DAILY GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1884.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.40 a. m., departs 10.45 a. m.
" 7. El Moro mail arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.05 p. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.55 a. m., departs 4.00 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.
" 4. *Denver mail arrives 6.05 a. m., departs 6.10 a. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 9.20 a. m.	No. 30 Arrives 8.55 a. m.
No. 33— " 10.20 a. m.	No. 34 " 10.05 a. m.
No. 35— " 12.15 p. m.	No. 36— " 11.55 a. m.
No. 37— " 2.15 p. m.	No. 38 " 1.50 p. m.
No. 39 " 7.10 p. m.	No. 40— " 5.50 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

TRAINS DEPART.	TRAINS ARRIVE.
For Pueblo... 6.00 p. m.	From Pueblo, 9.40 a. m.
" Denver... 5.45 a. m.	From Denver, 6.55 p. m.

Postoffice Bulletin

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
GOING SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	10.30 a. m.	1.45 p. m.
" "		2.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		5.30 p. m.
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.	8.30 a. m.	
Via D. & R. G.	11.45 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.40 a. m.	
" "	11.05 a. m.	
" "	2.20 p. m.	
Via D. & N. O.	7.00 p. m.	
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	12.10 p. m.	
" "	6.10 p. m.	
Via D. & N. O.	9.50 a. m.	
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11 [illegible] a. m.	10.30 a. m.
Manitou	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 6.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days..........6 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays..........8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
Miss M. A. Carpenter, Manager.

Mrs. George B. Steil has gone to Chicago on a visit.

Service at the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 4.30 this afternoon. All are invited.

Mrs. J. W. Gilluly and daughter spent Thanksgiving with relatives in the city.

Miss Omma Fields has returned from an extended visit to her former home in Illinois.

George Culver came down from Denver last night on the Leadville express to spend Sunday.

Joe Potter, former clerk of The Antlers, came down from Denver last night to remain over Sunday.

For the first time in a number of years the county jail of El Paso county is without a single occupant.

Mr. A. Sagendorf, Irving Howbert and C. W. Barker went to Denver on the accommodation yesterday.

Stanley Wood and wife came down from Denver on the Pueblo accommodation last night to spend Sunday with his mother.

The manager of the Nashville students kindly gave free tickets of admission to the blind at the institute to the matinee yesterday afternoon.

There will be regular Sunday services at the Cumberland Presbyterian church to-day both morning and evening conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. R. Shull.

The term of the district court which adjourned for the term last night was one of the longest and most expensive that has been held in the county for some years.

On next Friday and Saturday the ladies of the Episcopal church will open a bazar for the disposal of useful presents for the holidays. The place where it will be held has not yet been decided upon.

What will come in the future in the way of theatrical attractions we are unable to tell. The differences between the management of the Tabor Grand and local Manager Howbert have not yet been fixed up.

At the Baptist church the acting pastor Rev. T. W. Powell, will preach in the morning on "Closet Prayer." Evening subject, "The Sin that Ruins Society," being the second discourse on "Popular Sins."

T. A. Hay, well known to Colorado Springs people, has returned from the mountains and has been secured by Mr. John Schneider on West Huerfano street to assist in his blacksmithing and horse-shoeing business this winter.

At the services of the First M. E. church, the pastor, A. W. Arundel, will preach this morning a second sermon on "character." Subject: "Its underlying element, or unseen cause." Matt., 7 chap., 15th to 20th verses. In the evening a series of three sermons will be commenced on "Some of the teachings of the parable of the Prodigal Son." The lesson for this evening "Memories of Heaven in the Midst of Hell."

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 45°, the lowest 20.5°, and the velocity of the wind 158 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 43.5°, and the mean barometer 23.045 inches.

As will be seen in an announcement in another column the dental firm of Fowler & Palmer has been dissolved by mutual consent and in the future the business will be conducted by Dr. Wm. Fowler at the old stand in the Prewitt block, where he would be pleased to see his former patrons.

At the Congregational church Rev. James B. Gregg will preach in the morning on "Acting up to Convictions;" in the evening will be given the third lecture in the series of "Nineteenth Century Saints." The subject will be Lord John Lawrence, governor general of India.

Frank Hodges, the fireman, and Charles Nichols, the engineer of the D. & N. O. express that was wrecked last Monday night are still at the Crawford, and suffering from the scalds received on that occasion. They are however under the care of a competent nurse, Mr. A. H. Davis, and expect to get out in a short time.

Mr. Frank Clark, the former head waiter at The Antlers, has purchased the interest of Mr. P. Saucier in the Delmonico restaurant and will take possession to-morrow morning. Frank has a splendid record as a caterer and we predict that he will make a complete success of the Delmonico. Mr. Saucier and wife will return to Canada.

The Antlers arrivals—P. M. Babcock, Minneapolis; Geo. A. Tyler, Chicago; H. E. Wright, Boston; J. G. Wills, D. & R. G; C. A. Warfield, Glen; N. Burghardt, Denver; W. L. Hallett, Colorado; Chas. P. Creamer, Boston; Samuel Pedgrift, Durango; D. D. Knapp, Utica, N. Y.; Chas. A. Lansing, ranch; Wm. J. Clinks, Phila.; Eugene Christian, Key West, Fla.

Last Evening's Entertainment.

The Nashville Students concluded their engagement in this city last evening at the Methodist church to a good sized audience. We can detract nothing from the notice of Friday evening's performance and we are compelled to emphasize the fact that all who failed to attend the entertainment last evening missed one of the most enjoyable treats that it has been the fortune of the people of Colorado Springs to listen to for some time. It is impossible for us to enter into a detailed account of the various exercises, for what we can say of one exercise we can say of all. The choruses were all finely rendered in perfect time and accord, and gave evidence of the perfect training to which the students have been subjected. The plantation and jubilee melodies gave the audience a vivid picture of the humorous and emotional nature of the negro as he existed in ante-bellum days. Liberal applause was bestowed upon all the performers, but Misses Sawyer and Holl and Messrs. Crump and Singleton came in for a larger portion than the others and were obliged to respond to oft repeated encores. "Dem Golden Slippers" was presented in such an inimitable manner by Mr. J. M. Brown and the company that he and they were compelled to respond to three encores, and even then the audience was reluctant to allow them to leave the platform. The exercises of the evening were concluded by a realistic sketch entitled "Old Shady am gwine up Norf," which was participated in by all the members of the company. The object of the sketch was simply to show the characteristics of the southern negro, and accomplished its aim to the complete satisfaction of the audience. We prophesy that if the Nashville Students find it convenient for them to visit Colorado Springs again that they will be greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences which they certainly merit and deserve.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. Pike's Peak Avenue. 1-13 tf

SAVE THE DOLLARS

By buying second-hand stoves, bedsteads and bedding of all kinds, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs and rockers, double and single lounges, crockery of all descriptions, lamps, etc., etc., at the Fairley Bros.' second-hand store. They have the largest and cleanest stock of second-hand goods in the city.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

We have the finest line of Christmas goods in the city. Thayer & Howbert. 1-25-tf

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FLOUR.

Pride of Denver flour, $1.60 per 100 lbs.; Silver Queen flour, $1.75 per 100 lbs. Flour will soon be higher. W. R. Collins & Co. 1-25-tf

WOOD! WOOD!

Pitch wood, cord wood and slabs by the load. Secure orders in care of Dozier's carpenter shop, Pike's Peak avenue. Jno. Courier. 1-27 1m

DRY GOODS BY MAIL.

Messrs. M. J. McNamara & Co., of Denver, are filling hundreds of mail and express orders every day. They send samples free when application is made. Three hundred dozen suits of ladies' merino underwear are offered this week at a great sacrifice. Send your measurement and color wanted. 1-15-2m

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Sunday, September 14th, the popular Burlington Route commenced running over the Oxford-Kenesaw cut-off, the completion of which makes this the shortest line to Omaha, Chicago and all points east by 60 miles. Passengers from this city can save four hours by taking the Burlington Line from Denver, where direct connections are made with all D. & R. G. trains. Pullman buffet cars are run through from Denver to Chicago every day in the year, without change, over the Burlington. Passengers can take the D. & R. G. trains leaving Colorado Springs at 4.05 or 5.40 p. m., and take Burlington train leaving Denver at 9.45 p. m., reaching Chicago in 30½ hours. For tickets and information inquire of J. M. Ellison, agent of the D. & R. G., Colorado Springs. 9-17-tf

Durkee's cold meat sauce and salad dressing, ready made, nutritious, economical, delicious. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and it is invariably popular both at home and abroad.

Try those large oysters at Heim & Co.'s for 60 per quart. 1-25-tf

The Henshall Queensware Co., of Denver, announces the return of their manager, Mr. Nickerson, from his annual fall purchasing trip. Mr. N. was in the eastern markets when it was the most demoralized and secured bargains never expected by any one. This company desire an inspection when visiting Denver. Mail orders filled with promptness. 1-15-2m

Go to Ashby's for new and second-hand stoves. He also keeps on hand a large supply of stoves for rent. You can save money by calling on Ashby before purchasing elsewhere.

Try the Cotswold duster for pianos and pictures, at Ashby's.

See the Boynton Folding Bed at Ashby's.

A full line of hanging lamps at Ashby's. New patterns.

All kinds of Centre Tables cheap at Ashby's.

A fine secretary at a big bargain at Ashby's.

Christmas Goods!

Now Constantly Arriving, Most of which will Not be Found Elsewhere in the City. Call Early Before the Rush Commences.

Thayer & Howbert

1-25 tf

ELEGANT LINE OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

J. H. Cogg[illegible]

GOOKEN T[illegible]

1-4-tf

Copartnership Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Drs. Fowler & Palmer, dentists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against above firm will be settled by Dr. Fowler, and all persons owing said firm will please settle their account on or before December 10th.

W. Fowler,
J. W. Palmer.

Having bought the interest of Dr. Palmer in the above firm I shall continue the business in the Prewitt block as before, where I shall be pleased to receive patients and friends as usual.

Very Respectfully,
1-4-0-3 W. Fowler, Dentist.

Glenwood Springs TOWN CO.

Glenwood Springs, Garfield Co., Colo.

Lots for Sale in this Promising Resort for Invalids.

The hot sulphur springs, lakes and caves are wonderful beyond conception and afford a certain cure for scrofulous and other diseases.

A hotel just opened, giving accommodation to transients.

The town of Glenwood Springs is destined to be the supply point for the great agricultural valley of the Roaring Forks and for the grand stock ranges of the valleys of the White and Grand rivers.

For prices of lots and for pamphlets giving all information as to routes, rates, etc., etc., apply to

M. L. DeCOURSEY,
General Manager,
Colorado Springs,
Colorado.

THE CENTURY!

IN 1884-85.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of the Century Magazine for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the war for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the federal and the confederate sides. General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles) Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November Century with a graphically illustrated article on

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,

written by the confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events; descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparations of the illustrations, for which the Century has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line the Century will maintain its prestige and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be secured. In November begins

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS,

author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on

THE NEW NORTHWEST,

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. now Schwatka, Principal Grant, of Kingston, Ontario, and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art, sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on

ASTRONOMY, ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY,

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on churches, city and country houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe

PROGRESS IN SANITARY DRAINING;

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

JOHN BURROUGHS.

will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of the Century may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the war series and Mr. Howells' novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All booksellers and newsdealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of the Century will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

The Century Co.
Publishers, New York City.

HAVE YOU CALLED AT MY STORE

And seen how VERY cheap I am selling Ladies', Gents' and Children's UNDERWEAR, CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, FURS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS, LADIES' CLOTHS and SUITINGS, PIECE GOODS for Men's and Boys' Clothing, YARNS, SAXONYS, GERMANTOWNS, CORSETS, FLANNELS, SILKS, SATINS, TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, CARPETS, Etc.

If not, it Will Pay to do so

As I am selling the above goods, and all others in my store, at such prices that all who give me a call will be convinced my prices are lower than they can buy elsewhere.

D. J. MARTIN

FALL AND WINTER TRADE

AT THE—

Old Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

Having laid in a thorough stock of General and Fancy

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Wraps of all Kinds, Coats, Cloaks, Circulars, Hosiery, Underwear, Blankets and Comforts,

Table and House-Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

COME TO THE

Cheapest and Most Reliable Dry Goods Store

IN THE CITY TO MAKE YOUR PURCHASES.

On Pike's Peak Avenue,

One door east of Robinson's Drug Store. Very respectfully,

EDWARD FERRIS.

CHICAGO STORE

LOW PRICES WILL ALWAYS TELL,
GOOD GOODS ARE SURE TO SELL.
LOWER THAN THE LOWEST YOU WILL FIND.
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS OF EVERY KIND;
CHENILLE, EMBR, SILK, PLUSH AND SATEEN,
AND THE NEWEST OF ALL, EMBROIDERY ARRASENE.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, BOTH HEAVY AND FINE,
AND EVERY KIND OF GOODS IN OUR LINE.

P. ERICKSON, 16 S. TEJON ST

W. LENNOX & BRO.

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen, Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 89

Delmonico Restaurant.

Oysters Served in All Styles.

Balls and parties supplied on short notice.

Meal Tickets, Good for 21 Meals, $5 00.

LIVERY

FIRST CLASS

IN

Every Respect

Phaetons and Gentle Horses for Invalids a Specialty.

SADDLE AND DRIVING HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

SEIVENS & HOUSE.

WE WILL CONTINUE OUR

SPECIAL SALE OF BLANKETS ANOTHER WEEK

AND PURCHASERS WILL FIND GENUINE BARGAINS.

Our Entire Stock of Silks, Velvets, Plushes Marked Down.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF COLORED

Dress Silks at 80c, Worth $1.25 in Any Market.

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, UNDERWEAR

At Very Low Prices

A FEW OF THOSE EXTRA SUPER CARPETS AT 75 CENTS A YARD STILL LEFT.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY; THEY NEVER WERE CHEAPER. COME AND SEE US AND WE WILL SHOW YOU MORE GOODS THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY CAN SHOW YOU, AND WE MAKE PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

GOLDING BROTHERS.

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